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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding the Troops).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMPSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIM.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 46 to 48, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the following papers: Report of meeting of Finance Committee, held on September 10th, which was adopted; also financial statements in connection with the estimates for 1916, and an abstract showing the difference between the estimates of expenditure for 1915 and 1916.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding nine million eight hundred and two hundred and nine dollars to the Public Service of the year 1916."

The Colonial Treasurer seconded. H.E. the Governor then said—It is usual for me to address members of this honourable Council at some length on the Bill which has just been submitted instead of at the second reading, so that my remarks may possibly be of some assistance to the members in considering the estimates. In addressing you on the present financial position of the Colony, and on the position which we anticipate as a result of the year's working, I may remark that on the whole, considering the abnormal situation created by the war, there is no reason to be dissatisfied.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

It was anticipated that the balance of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st December, 1914, would amount to \$2,520,375, but the sum actually brought to account was \$2,910,473. The revenue for 1915, as revised, is expected to yield \$11,280,000, or \$27,027 less than was estimated. The expenditure for 1915, which we originally estimated at \$12,486,771, is now expected to fall short of that figure by \$38,525. I must explain, however, that after the Estimates had been prepared last year, very considerable economies were made. When sending the Estimates to the Secretary of State, I stated that it would probably be necessary to curtail expenditure in order to meet an abnormal situation, and the Secretary of State subsequently requested that this might be done. A list of Public Works Extraordinary, which it was possible to postpone, or on which expenditure could be reduced, was, therefore, drawn up. The total reduction amounted to \$491,150 and the principal items were as follows:

Item 48—Additional Service Re-servant, West Point (Reduction)	\$130,000
Item 15—Rented Quarters for European Subordinates	30,000
Item 16—Housing of Subordinate Officers	30,000
Item 17—Extension of Central Police Station	50,000
Item 19—Paving of main roads	30,000
Item 47—Compensation and Re-emption	20,000
Item 78(c)—Section of new road in New Territories	33,000

It was also found possible to make an estimated saving of \$290,000 in connection with the purchase of raw opium, and the total for strict economy was enjoyed on Heads of Departments. The total of the economies effected is \$1,219,763, but the effect of them was to a great extent neutralised by the necessity for incurring certain heavy expenditure which could not be included in the estimate.

SUB-COIN.

A large increase was necessary in the amount required to redeem subsidiary coinage. The sum estimated on this account was \$708,000, while it is now found that a sum of \$1,164,000 will be required, or \$296,000 more than the original estimate. A variety of circumstances have contributed to swell our loss on the redemption of subsidiary coins and to cause a large excess on the vote in the current estimates to cover that loss. In the first place, after the Estimates had been framed the Government adopted a policy of purchasing sub-coins in the market, and it continued that policy, taking advantage of the high rate of discount till February in this year. Altogether coins to the face value of \$1,275,000 were purchased and sent home to be demonetised. Although \$500,000 of that sum represents purchases made and sent home in 1914, the proceeds were not brought to account till this year. The loss on this large item was therefore not included in the Estimates for this year. In the second place, an item which has swelled the cost is that of insurance

against war risks. A third cause is that the coins being old were dirty and a little light through wear. A fourth cause is the fact that during the current year, while the parity of the dollar, the rate of exchange has ruled at a fraction over 1s. 7d. Our coins are sold as bullion, but the proceeds are credited in the Treasury books at the current rate of exchange with the consequent loss of about 14d. on every dollar unit.

WAR EXPENDITURE 1915.

The expenditure on account of the war is expected to amount during the current year to \$179,200. No provision was made for this in the Estimates, and the whole amount is therefore in excess of the approved estimates for the year.

There has also been a large increase in the sum required for telegrams. A sum of \$4,000 was provided, but it is probable that no less than \$20,000 will be expended. Other smaller sums go to make up a total sum of \$625,238, by which the estimate for Miscellaneous Services has been exceeded. A supplementary vote for \$488,000 has recently been taken to cover the cost of the construction of the Railway during the current year in accordance with the estimate contained in Council Paper No. 15 of 1915. Certain additional expenditure incurred on other votes is shown on pages 19 and 20 of the draft Estimates which, with the items to which I have drawn attention, reduce the total anticipated saving on this year's Estimates to the sum of \$59,525 which I have already mentioned. There will, therefore, be a deficit on the 31st December next, if these figures are realised, of \$1,047,641, and the balance of Assets on that date will be reduced to \$1,502,932. It will be clear to honourable members that the need for strict economy during the coming year is imperative, and the Estimates which are now laid before you have been drawn up with that object.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE, 1916.

The estimated revenue for 1916 is \$1,378 in excess of that approved for the current year. The principal increases, of which explanations will be found in the foot-notes, are as follows:—Money-changers' Licences, \$3,340; Opium Monopoly, \$250,000; Stamp Duties, \$50,000; Analyses, \$6,000; Sunday Cargo-working Permits, \$5,000; Kowloon-Canton Railway, goods through traffic, \$5,000; Lands not Leased, \$7,420; Royalty payable by Hongkong Tramway Company \$6,030; Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Contributions, \$7,200. These increases aggregate \$344,990, and the decreases in various other items amount to almost a similar sum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1916.

The estimated expenditure for next year is \$11,882,774, which is \$603,997 less than the estimated expenditure for the current year. In the eight departments in Class I, under the head "General Administration," a decrease of \$137,892 is estimated for, but this requires some explanation. The total estimate for these departments this year was \$1,781,400, but owing principally to the cost of raw opium having been much less than was estimated, and the scheme for the acquisition and re-arrangement of the moorings in the harbour having only been partly proceeded with, it is not anticipated that more than \$1,301,100 will be required. The estimate for next year is \$1,643,518, which includes a sum of \$800,000 for opium, \$140,000 for the acquisition and re-arrangement of moorings, and \$10,000 for the raising and removal of Prisoners. Under the heading "Miscellaneous Services" the estimate of expenditure for next year is \$1,113,239, or \$201,037 greater than for last year, due almost entirely to charges on account of the war.

I would draw attention to the following items under "Miscellaneous Services." A sum of \$750,000 is estimated to cover the loss on Subsidiary Coins. This sum falls short to a considerable amount of the sum required in the current year for this service. There is some reason to hope that it may nevertheless be sufficient, and I trust that this hope will be realised.

WAR EXPENDITURE 1916.

As regards War Expenditure: The five heads amount in all to \$210,800, including a sum of \$58,000 for the maintenance of Prisoners of War and their families. His Majesty's Government have decided that each Colony should pay for the alien enemies interned by its Government, and also, if it can afford it, for alien enemies taken off ships within its jurisdiction. The question of defraying the cost of maintenance of prisoners made in actual military operations has not actually been decided, but I have included in the vote the estimated cost of the 76 prisoners brought here from Tsingtau, because I feel sure that the people of this Colony will gladly accept the whole burden of the maintenance of both interned persons and prisoners of war, as compared with the expenditure now being incurred by other parts of the Empire. The sub-head "Other Items of Expenditure" \$90,000, comprises extra payments to Volunteers on war duty; the cost of meals, transport and other expenses on account of garrison duty; and passages to men proceeding to England for active service. There are also many other items of expenditure chargeable to this sub-head, which cannot be definitely specified. A sum of \$2,200 has been provided for a new edition of the General Orders of the Hongkong Government.

Under "Other Charges" a sum equivalent to \$200 has been entered as the contribution from this Colony towards the cost of the establishment of a Registry of Companies which is to be established at Shanghai. This Registry will be subordinate to the Hongkong Registry, and as the whole of the fees received will be paid over to the Hongkong Government, it is considered desirable that this Colony should make a contribution towards the annual expenditure involved. The vote for the travelling expenses of Watchmen and temporary engagement of extra Watchmen has been increased from \$1,000 to \$5,000. This increase is due to the issue of an abnormal number of executions since the outbreak of the war. The sums spent are counter-balanced by Possession Fees which are paid into revenue.

POLICE.

The establishment of European Constables has been reduced by ten for the duration of the war. This reduction has been rendered possible by the excellent service which is being rendered by members of the Special Police Reserve. I have already had occasion to refer publicly to the useful work performed by this recent addition to the Police Force, and it is especially gratifying that at a time when there are many vacancies in the Force owing to the absence of members at the front, and to the difficulty of filling the vacancies which occur under ordinary conditions, that deficiencies can be supplemented by other members of the community, who for various reasons are unable to leave the Colony. The Government and the Community owe a debt of gratitude to the members of this Force, which I may remind you is composed of British subjects of British, Indian, Portuguese and Chinese races. The Force at the present time numbers 415.

Under "Other Charges" a sum of \$1,500 has been provided for ammunition for the Special Police Reserve. The sub-head "Clothing and Accoutrements" shows an increase of \$5,000, which is due to the higher cost of material. A sum of \$3,000 has been entered to cover the cost of clothing and accoutrements for recruits of the Special Police Reserve, and renewal of uniforms. The amount required for the equalisation of exchanges on Indian Police remittances has been increased by \$5,000, a larger sum being required owing to the fall in exchange and to correct a previous under-estimate. The vote for "Passages, and bonuses in lieu of passages" shows an increase of \$8,650. This increase is due to the fact that more members of the European contingent are expected to take leave in the coming year, and a new scheme by which members of the contingent on nine months' leave will draw full pay during six months of the leave, and also to the grant of free passages to the wives and families of Indian Police, and to men of the Indian contingent returning on permanent leave. The honourable member who represents the Chamber of Commerce, in October last, drew attention in Finance Committee to the comparatively large number of men in the European contingent who draw a bonus instead of going on leave. The improvement in the pay while on leave is expected, as I have already stated, to remedy this in some degree.

PRISON.

The staff of European Warders has been reduced by three, thereby effecting an immediate saving of \$5,250. This reduction has permitted of the re-organization of the Indian staff, involving an increase of \$9,630.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

It has been found possible to replace two Nursing Sisters at the Government Civil Hospital by six Probationer Dressers. Not only is a small saving effected by this change, but the system of employing Dressers, which is in force in other Colonies, is now for the first time introduced here. Probationers will only obtain promotion on passing certain qualifying examinations, and it is to be hoped that the scheme will meet with the same success here that has been achieved elsewhere.

Under "Other Charges" the vote "Provisions for Patients" has been increased by \$1,000, due to the higher cost of food.

Under the head "Institutes, Personal Emoluments," a sum of \$2,160 has been inserted as the allowance to the officer acting as Bacteriologist. The sum of \$210 provided this year will lapse as the Bacteriologist has not taken leave, but as he proposes to take commuted instead of half-pay leave next year it has been necessary to provide a larger sum.

A new sub-head has been inserted under Special Expenditure for "Dental Instruments and Furniture," for which the equivalent of £150 has been provided. Certain dental surgeons have generously offered their services at the Government Civil Hospital free of cost, and the above sum will provide the necessary equipment.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The scavenging of Shaukiwan has been taken over by the Sanitary Department, and it is anticipated that the work will cost a sum of \$3,314, while it is estimated that a sum of \$4,000 will be received for the conservancy of the same neighbourhood.

Under "Special Expenditure" the amount provided for the removal of ceilings has been reduced from \$10,000 to \$4,000. This sum is considered sufficient as the work has proved less expensive than was anticipated.

EDUCATION.

Under "Personal Emoluments" a sum of \$1,000 has been provided for a short-hand teacher at Queen's College, to meet the increasing demand for shorthand. It is expected that the fees received for tuition will cover his salary.

Owing to the poor attendance the English School for Indians at Kowloon will be closed at the end of this year.

Under "Other Charges" the sum provided for Capitation Grants has been increased by \$5,833 owing to the increase in the numbers at the English Schools.

Under "Special Expenditure" a sum of \$1,250 has been entered as half the Building Grant of \$2,500 to St. Joseph's College towards the cost of additional class rooms.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The amount provided for the Contribution to the Imperial Government is \$205,630 less than that provided in 1914. This decrease is mainly due to the fact that the estimated arrears on account of the Contribution for 1915 are \$75,600, as against arrears of \$299,154 in respect of the Contribution for 1914. In place of the Staff Officer of the Volunteers, whose post is temporarily vacant, provision has been made for allowances to an Inspecting Officer and two Adjutants. Under "Other Charges" the Capitation Grant of the Volunteer Reserve has been increased from \$1,050 to \$15,750, that is to say, from the small grant earned before the Reserve was embodied, on the outbreak of war, in the Volunteer Corps and a grant equivalent to that which the Volunteer Corps can earn.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that I have to record the extremely satisfactory condition of the Volunteer Force both in numerical strength and in efficiency. The Force has rendered, and is still rendering, very valuable service, and can justly claim an important, although indirect share, in the tremendous battle the Empire is fighting in different parts of the world, for which so large a proportion of the regular garrison has been released. I can repeat that to this body, as to the Special Police Reserve, the Government and the Community owe a very deep debt of gratitude.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Under "Personal Emoluments" the post of one 1st Grade Assistant Engineer will not be filled at present, and no provision has, therefore, been made for it. Owing to existing conditions the programme of public works has been considerably reduced, and it is desirable to take advantage of an opportunity which has arisen to reduce the staff.

PUBLIC WORKS RECURRENT.

There is an increase of \$2,000 in the cost of Gas Lighting (item 10) due to extensions of Lighting; of \$2,500 for meters (item 23) due to a previous under-estimate; of \$1,000 for maintenance of waterworks in Kowloon (item 35) due to increase of filtration; of \$1,000 for meters in Kowloon (item 30) also due to a previous under-estimate; of \$2,500 for maintenance of buildings in the New Territories (item 39) due to a large increase in the contract rate; and of \$2,000 for maintenance of roads and bridges in the New Territories (item 41) due to a great length of roads. It has been possible to make reductions in other items with the result that the estimate for next year under this head is only \$100 more than in this year's Estimates.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

The sum available under this head has to be regulated each year by the amount of money available from the estimated revenue. The position with which I was faced this year was as follows: The estimated revenue is \$11,409,010, while the estimated expenditure exclusive of Public Works Extraordinary is \$10,603,374, leaving a balance of \$805,636 available for Public Works Extraordinary if the Budget is to balance. Now the two large works which are under construction, namely, the Tytan Tuk Scheme, second section, and the additional Service Reservoir at West Point, require between them a sum of no less than \$900,000, and it will be clear, therefore, to honourable members that only by the most ruthless elimination of many desirable, but not indispensable, public works has it been possible to reduce the estimated deficit to a comparatively moderate sum.

With regard to Hongkong under the heading "Buildings," the sums provided for items 1, 2 and 3 are required to pay the retention money on works already completed.

Under item 4 a sum of \$46,000 is provided for the erection of quarters for Subordinate Officers, Happy Valley. A sum of \$50,000 was entered in the estimates of the current year for this purpose, but the work has not been proceeded with up to date. It is, in my opinion, very desirable that these quarters should be erected as soon as possible, and tenders for the work have now been called for.

A sum of \$30,000 has been entered under item 5, as it is possible that a start may be made with the extension of the Central Police Station. Negotiations for the resumption of the buildings on the site have been concluded, and Government will obtain possession of them at the end of the current year. The construction of the three small works under item 6 is very desirable on sanitary grounds.

Under the heading "Communications," item 7 (a) is retention money on a work which will be completed this year; (b) is to complete a path which the Government undertook to construct, while the sum of \$15,000 provided under (c) is put as low as possible to meet probable requirements.

Under the heading "Drainage," the only important work is that in item 8 (d). It is necessary on sanitary grounds to make a start on the work of draining the Soekurpo Valley in view of the occupation of the old Cotton Mills by the French Convent and the general development of the neighbourhood. Under item 9 the sum of \$20,000 provided is considered absolutely necessary.

Under the heading "Miscellaneous" items 11 to 14 are required to meet the services of an ordinary year. Item 15 is to complete the dredging off Kowloon Point and item 18 is to cover unforeseen minor works. The sum provided for compensations and resumptions is lower than usual, but in the present state of our finances it is necessary to curtail such expenditure. I have already referred to the large sum required for the waterworks under construction, but having regard to the contracts and the urgent necessity for these works, it has been impossible to reduce these items.

With regard to Kowloon, the sums estimated are those required to meet the ordinary services of the year. The sum of \$30,000 provided under item 28 is the retention money on the contract for the Typhoon Refuge. This work was completed in August, some months under the contract time, and I think that honourable members will agree with me that its construction reflects much credit on Mr. Jaffe and those who were associated with him. Under the heading "Waterworks," a sum of \$14,000 has been provided for an additional filter-bed, which is urgently required.

In the New Territories the principal expenditure is for road construction. I should have liked to provide much larger sums for the development of those Territories, but it has been impossible to do so.

The total sum which it is proposed to spend on Public Works Extraordinary is \$1,970,400, which is nearly a million dollars less than the sum provided this year. Even this reduced expenditure, however, will result in a deficit in the budget, as a whole, of \$473,764, which will have to be met from the surplus balances of the Colony.

POST OFFICE.

Under "Personal Emoluments" the post of Senior Clerk has been abolished, saving a salary of \$3,762, and it is proposed to appoint in his place a Postal Inspector, whose principal duties will consist of the inspection of the branch post offices, and the general supervision of the postmen. No salary has been inserted in the estimates for this post, as it is proposed for the present to continue the temporary arrangement whereby a Letter-Sorter of Police is acting in the post. A sum of \$2,880 has been saved by the discontinuance of the scattering of mail on board Peninsular and Oriental Mail Packets.

An addition has been made to the Radio-Telegraphic Staff of two 3rd Grade Telegraphists, who will be trained for the work at the Cape D'Aguilar Station. By this means it is anticipated that future economies may be effected. Under "Other Charges," the share of the Mail Subsidy payable by this Colony is increased by \$3,544, due to the lower rate of exchange at which the calculation is made. A sum of \$11,429 has been provided for Stores for the Radio-Telegraphic Station at Cape D'Aguilar. This is in accordance with an estimate made by the Naval Authorities, who are responsible for the working of the Station.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

In these estimates the working expenses of the Kowloon-Canton Railway appear in detail in the body of the Estimates, instead of being included in an Appendix. The estimated expenditure for next year is \$313,965, which is \$9,550 less than the estimate for the current year. The only two items to which I would refer are as follows:—On page 100 provision has been made for nine additional porters at a cost of \$1,260, which is necessitated by the expansion of the traffic. On page 110 an increase of \$1,000 has been made in the vote for Fuel Lighting, etc., for carriages, stations, and offices, as the amount provided previously was under-estimated. The estimated Revenue from the railway next year is \$438,000, or \$3,000 less than the estimated Revenue for the current year, leaving a net balance of earnings over working expenses of \$118,035. The financial position of the Railway is shown in detail in Note 3, in Appendix 11, on page 121, from which it will be seen that the deficit to be met next year from Colonial Funds is a sum of \$323,025. In accordance with the proposals which I made in my Despatch No. 137 of the 22nd April last, which has already been laid before you as Council Paper No. 15 of 1915, the capital construction account is to be closed at the end of this year, and the expenses of construction beyond the authorized loans of \$1,100,000 and \$250,000 are to be included in the annual expenditure of the Colony. They appear in detail on page 112 of the Estimates. The sum required in 1916 is \$386,193, the major portion of which is due to expenditure on the Station Buildings at Kowloon, and the new loco, and carriage sheds at Hung Hom.

CHARGE ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Under this head there is a total increase of \$81,030, due partly to the lower rate of exchange on which the Estimates are calculated, partly to the inclusion of Crown Agents' charges on the 1906 loan, which were formerly paid out of a special fund, and to the interest due on the cost of railway construction.

PENSIONS.

Under this head there is an increase of \$54,000 due to lower exchange, and to additional pensions.

CHARITABLE SERVICES.

The only item to which I wish to refer under this head is the provision of \$15,000 as a grant in aid for the maintenance during the year 1906 of the three German Charitable Institutions, namely, the Berlin Foundling House, Blindenheim and Ebenezers. When Financial Minute No. 30 was brought before this Council I explained at some length the reasons which had led me to recommend that the Government of this Colony should come to the aid of these institutions during the current year, and the same reasons apply to next year. The sum provided is exclusive of the estimated receipts from local philanthropists, from the Education Department, and from the sale of work, which are expected to amount to \$2,640.

THE BALANCING OF THE BUDGET.

As I have already stated, a sum of \$473,764 will have to be appropriated from surplus balances in order to meet the estimated expenditure for the year 1916. This deficit is occasioned by the inclusion in the estimates of two extraordinary items, namely, the War Expenditure and the expenses of construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The Budget which is in the hands of honorable members has been drawn up with great care to meet the circumstances in which we find ourselves. The Public Service of this Colony, and no more than these needs. It is a Budget framed with due regard to economy, and it contains no expenditure which cannot be defended from that point of view. I hope it will meet with the convenience of honorable members to take the second reading of the Supply Bill on Tuesday, the 26th October.

The text of the Bill is as follows:—

Whereas the expenditure required for the service of this Colony for the year 1916 has, apart from the contribution to the Imperial Government in aid of Military Expenditure and Charges on account of Public Debt, been estimated at the sum of nine million eight hundred and two hundred and nine dollars.

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hong Kong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1.—This Ordinance may be cited as the "Appropriation Ordinance for 1916."

2.—A sum not exceeding nine million eight hundred and two hundred and nine dollars shall be and the same is hereby charged upon the revenue and other funds of the Colony for the service of the year 1916 and the said sum so charged may be

expended as hereinafter specified, that is:

EXPENDITURE.	
Governor	85,873
Governor, Special Expenditure	600
Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature	96,951
Colonial Secretary's Department, Special Expenditure	250
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs	57,462
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, Special Expenditure	100
Audit Department	34,146
Audit Department, Special Expenditure	100
Treasury	68,008
Harbour Master's Department	181,267
Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure	140,200
Imports and Exports Department	967,774
Royal Observatory	22,840
Royal Observatory, Special Expenditure	250
Miscellaneous Services	1,119,280
Judicial and Legal Departments	280,532
Judicial and Legal Departments, Special Expenditure	830
Police and Prison Departments	977,459
Police and Prison Departments, Special Expenditure	3,850
Medical Department	247,095
Medical Department, Special Expenditure	2,674
Sanitary Department	379,748
Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure	5,850
Botanical and Forestry Department	40,216
Education	357,782
Education, Special Expenditure	2,300
Military Expenditure	66,789
Public Works	456,294
Public Works Department	456,294
Public Works Department, Special Expenditure	300
Public Works, Recurrent	580,400
Public Works, Extraordinary	1,279,400
Post Office	474,789
Post Office, Special Expenditure	1,310
Kowloon-Canton Railway	313,965
Working Expenses	386,193
Expenses of Construction	386,193
Charge on account of Public Debt	34,000
Pensions	322,000
Charitable Services	42,737
Total	9,091,900

THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Mother Superior in this Colony of the Society of the Daughters of Charity of the Conception, known as the Italian Convent."

The Objects and Reasons state that the Daughters of Charity of the Conception Institute (best known as the Italian Convent) have acquired land in the Colony for the purposes of carrying on their charitable work. Difficulties have arisen, and may hereafter arise, in holding and dealing with such land, as it has at present, to be vested in the name of some individual in trust for the Convent. In order to get over such difficulties it is desired that the Convent should be incorporated by Ordinance. Similar incorporation has taken place in the past in the case of other Missions for similar reasons. The present Bill effects such incorporation and contains the necessary provisions for evidencing the authority of the Mother Superior for the time being.

Hon. Mr. SHELLIM seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned until this day week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and thirty dollars (\$130) in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, C—District Officer, Other Charges, Northern District, Incidental Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum of \$130 is required in connection with the house of the District Officer at Taiipo. The gardens and grounds there have been put in very good order, and in order to keep them properly, certain implements have to be purchased; a lawn mower, roller and other things, and it is essential that the implements shall be such as will last, and this sum is the lowest estimate at which they could be got. There are frequent changes in the holder of the office and the Government therefore purchased these tools.

The vote was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, Roads, General Works.

The CHAIRMAN—I will ask the Director of Public Works to explain this vote. The Director of the constructing of roads for new buildings erected. In the case of Taiwan Lane the expenditure was \$2,120. Amoy and Swatow Street, half cost, \$2,085. On Lane Street, \$720. Wanchai Road and Burrows Street \$870. Rutter Street, half cost, \$425. In addition to several other items which have become necessary, a total sum of \$2,850 is required, and this vote of \$3,000 is asked for.

The CHAIRMAN—In the case of Amoy and Swatow Streets and Rutter Street, half the cost has been paid by the owners. Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK—When there are estimates for work to be done cannot you allow some sort of margin for this sort of work? You refer to Wanchai Road, for instance. All these new buildings were started a long time ago, and you must have known that you would have to make roads.

The Director of Public Works—When the estimates were drawn up these works were very small, and I was not able to estimate the cost which would be necessary at that time.

The CHAIRMAN—The necessity for these things could not be foreseen. It was at the request of the owners of the private streets that the streets should become

public streets, and it is the policy of the Government to take over private streets whenever that is possible.

COMPENSATION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Compensation for the pathway along the eastern boundary of the Eurasian Cemetery.

The CHAIRMAN—The existing pathway at this cemetery has been diverted in order to give right of way to the public over the existing path, and therefore the authorities of the cemetery have to be compensated.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—It is a case of taking over a path constructed by the cemetery authorities, and it will be very useful as a public path.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK—Who are you paying the money to?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—It goes to the cemetery authorities. The path affords very direct access to people coming from the Pokfulam district down to Kennedy Town to catch the tram there. The vote was agreed to.

THE COLONY'S FINANCE.

ESTIMATES COMPARED.

THIS YEAR'S DEFICIT.

The financial statements in connection with the estimates of the Colony for 1916, which were laid before the Legislative Council yesterday, show the total liabilities to be \$2,586,657.95, with a balance of \$2,010,473.97. The liabilities are made up as follows:—Deposits not available, \$258,956.86; House Service, \$1,855.75; Crown Agents' advances, \$676,906.71; Crown Agents' drafts, \$571,428.57; Postal Agencies in China, \$8,745.43; Bank Overdraft, \$1,068,755.63.

The total of assets is \$5,497,101.92, made up as follows:—Subsidiary coins, \$989,903.08; Advances, \$126,352.37; Interest, \$118,336.04; Railway construction, \$3,333,633.98; Unallocated stores, \$321,560.99; Crown Agents' current account, \$7,984.86.

A comparison between the estimates for 1916 and 1915 reveal a total net decrease of \$603,997, there having been increases involving \$930,328, and decreases which totalled \$1,534,325. The increases were: New posts, \$23,365; Increase of salaries, \$11,699; Stipulated increments, \$34,353; Lower exchange, \$14,378; Allowances, \$8,812; Other items, \$3,000; Other charges, \$96,582; Special expenditure, \$1,274; Miscellaneous Services, \$201,027; Public Works, recurrent, \$100; Kowloon-Canton Railway: expenses of construction, \$336,193; Charge on account of Public Debt, \$81,030; Pensions, \$54,000; Charitable services, \$16,635.

Decreases were made as follows:—Abolition of posts, \$46,369; Reduction of salaries on new appointments, \$13,544; Commuted leave salaries, \$5,691; Allowances, 10,789; Other items, \$5,423; Other charges, \$84,693; Special expenditure, \$211,816; Military contribution, \$905,630; Public Works, extraordinary, \$650,385. The Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1914, and 31st December, 1915, (estimated), are:

Revenue	\$11,007,273.09
Expenditure	10,759,224.82
Surplus	\$251,048.27
Balance of Assets, (1913)	2,659,425.70
Balance of Assets, (1914)	2,010,473.97

Revenue	\$11,880,605.00
Expenditure	12,428,246.00
Deficit	\$1,047,641.00
Balance of Assets, (1914)	2,010,473.97
Balance of Assets, (1915)	1,562,892.97

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—Private C. C. Stark from 15th October, 1915, to 15th November, 1915. Private G. A. Dutton from 15th October, 1915, to 20th December, 1915. Bomb. E. H. Farrell from 4th November, 1915, to 4th May, 1916.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for Friday, 15th inst.: NIL.

DETAIL.

3.—Gas Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until 16th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Wright.

DEFENTION CAMP, KOWLOON.

On duty to-night: Left Section M.G. Co. and 7 members of Right Section M.G. Co.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Rees.

Next for duty: H.K.V.R.

Orderly Sergeant until 16th instant: Sergeant Schnepf.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

Friday, October 15th: No. 2 Co. will supply each shift.

Saturday, October 16th: No. 3 Co. will supply each shift.

Sunday, October 17th: No. 2 Co. will supply each shift.

PATROLS (EASTERN).

Friday, October 15th: As already in orders.

Saturday, October 16th: As already in orders.

PATROLS (WATER POLICE).

Friday, October 15th: 5.30 p.m.—D'Aquino (S) and Hyndman (S).

Saturday, October 16th: 5.30 p.m.—Souza (S), Yanovich (S), and Xavier (P).

Sunday, October 17th: 5.30 p.m.—A. A. Alves (S) and Vieira (S).

8.30 p.m.—Man Tat Cheung (S) and Tang Shing Shung (S).

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (Reserve).

THE FIRST CONDITION OF PEACE.

The Independent, the new Labour weekly, contains messages from a number of Cabinet Ministers. The Independent recently asked the Prime Minister if a statement made by Mr. Lloyd George in France represented his views of the British objective. Mr. Lloyd George's statement was as follows:—"So long as a single German soldier remains on the soil of France or Belgium there is not one Englishman who will ever dream of peace."

The reply of the Prime Minister was as follows:—"10, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W., August 30, 1915. "Dear Sir,—I am desirous by the Prime Minister to say in answer to your letter that his views are clearly stated in his speech delivered at the Lord Mayor's Banquet last November and in the House of Commons on March 1, 1915, faithfully."

"I enclose a quotation from the former speech."

The enclosed quotation is:—"We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all and more than all she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

Sir Edward Carson expressed agreement with Mr. Lloyd George's statement of our objective, adding, as he believed Mr. Lloyd George would add, to "France or Belgium" Russia.

Mr. Walter Long replied that he entirely concurred in Mr. Lloyd George's remarks, and added:—"I cannot conceive anything less than he describes as conditions precedent to peace."

Lord Selborne also wrote expressing entire agreement with Mr. Lloyd George, and repeated the expression of his belief that all our ideals are at stake in this war, and that if Germany is victorious or is enabled to call it a drawn war there is no body of men in the United Kingdom who will suffer more in consequence than the trade unions of the United Kingdom.

Lord Rosebery made a speech on the war recently at Glasgow to the Incorporation of Weavers.

"We are now at this moment engaged," he said, "in weaving all over the world the 'winding sheet,' as we trust, of the most infamous conspiracy that has ever been known against the liberties of mankind." (Cheers.)

Great Britain put her foot down, and at the stamp of her foot there responded millions of men. There was the tramp of men not only from England, Scotland, and Ireland but from other places all over the world, in every region and in every clime where the Union Jack waved. (Cheers.) That was the unexpected result of the outbreak of the war.

The British Empire—consolidating it in a way that the most ardent Imperialist could never have hoped for. Blood was thicker than water. It was much thicker; it was more than that—it was the cement from which the Empire was constructed, which was meant to last throughout all time. (Cheers.)

We had not established without great effort a National Government which meant a Government in which the country put unbounded confidence. As to the question of compulsory service, could we not trust the Government, and, of course, in that respect the Government was mainly Lord Kitchener? (Cheers.)

Could we not trust Lord Kitchener, who had all the means of information at his disposal, to say to the country exactly the moment at which, if it ever occurred, he thought compulsory service should be imposed? (Hear, hear.)

He believed if Lord Kitchener found the moment ripe, and found the need imperative, he would not scruple to ask the country to give him the powers requisite to carry compulsory service into effect.

What we required, if we were to carry the war through to a successful conclusion, was unity. (Cheers.) It was disheartening, worse than any defeat in battle, to see huge strikes proceeding in the very stress and agony of the war. (Cheers.) At such a moment it was worse than the loss of a pitched battle in the field. (Cheers.)

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INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850. TELEPHONE 1741.

SHIPCHANDLERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BAXTER AND GOUROCK CANVAS.

PRICE'S ENGINE OIL.

ARCHIBALD EADIE & Co., LIMITED,

TRADESTON PAINT MILLS, GLASGOW.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD. SNOW WHITE ZINC. RED LEAD.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

PAINTS—ALL SHADES.

OIL REFINERS, ETC., ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

ON THE ADMIRALTY LIST.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

SAKURA BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, TEL. No. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1916.

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 85' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Dock ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FOUR-SOMES COMPETITION will be held over the Fan Ling Course for a Prize kindly presented by H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

CONDITIONS.

Members with Handicaps of less than 7 to be drawn by lot with Members with Handicaps of 16 or more.

Members with Handicaps of 7 to 12 inclusive to be drawn with Members with Handicaps of 13 to 17 inclusive.

Competition to be under Club Handicaps.

Intending Competitors are requested to enter their names on the boards in the Happy Valley or Fan Ling Club Houses, or to send same in writing to the Acting Hon. Secretary, care of Messrs. BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Entries will close on FRIDAY, 21st inst.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Competition for the above will be held over the Fan Ling Course, commencing on SUNDAY, the 31st inst.

Limited to Handicaps of 6 and under.

Intending Competitors are requested to enter their names on the board in the Club House at Happy Valley before WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1082]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL OF FIFTY CENTS (50 cts.) per Share has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at the Offices of the Liquidators, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on or after TUESDAY, 12th October, 1915.

No return of Capital will be made unless Share Certificates are produced when applying for payment.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, the 8th day of October, 1915. [1089]

THE HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANYONE interested in Horticulture is eligible as a Member.

Persons wishing to join should communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

A. NICOL,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1915. [1074]

WANTED.

SECOND and THIRD ENGINEERS, also **THIRD OFFICERS**—with Certificates.

Apply to—
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1915. [1075]

AN OPEN-AIR

CONCERT AND FETE

will be held in

THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

Albert Road.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

and the

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,

on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21ST, 1915, AT 9 P.M.

UNDER the Patronage of H.E. SIR HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F. VENTRIS, Rear-Admiral R. H. ANSTUPTON, C.M.G.

Admission will be afforded at the Main Entrance and the Albany Entrance.

The Gates will be opened at 8.30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel L. A. Watson and Officers the Band of the 74th Punjab will perform, and also The Police Reserve Band.

Vocalists:—Mrs. VILLIERS SMYTH, Mr. A. J. ENGLAND, Mr. H. E. MURIEL.

Tickets of Admission, 50 cents each, can be obtained at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., THE ROBINSON PRIMO Co., and at either Gate on the night of the Fete.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1077]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SALE OF WORK.

IN AID OF

LOCAL CHARITIES FOR CHILDREN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FUND,

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR BELGIAN RELIEF,

and

THE CHILDREN IN M. C. L. HOMES

whose fathers have been killed in action, to be held in the

GROUPS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE

(by kind permission of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR).

ON SATURDAY, 30th OCTOBER,

from 2 to 6 P.M.

Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

Prices of Admission: Adults 30 Cts. Children 10 "

All Members and Associates free.

Come to See the "MERRIE MUMMERS," 5.30 P.M. Tickets 5/.

TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES, ICES, SWEETS, TEA, BRAN TUB, CHRISTMAS TREE.

No CHITS TAKEN.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1915. [1071]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYEING CO., LTD.

(IN VOL. LIQUIDATION).

TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of Members of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon.

AGENDA.

1. To lay before the Meeting an Account of the acts and dealings of the Liquidator and of the conduct of the winding-up up to the date of the Meeting.

2. To propose an extraordinary resolution sanctioning an interim return to Members as follows:—

That an interim return by the Liquidator of One Hongkong Dollar per share to the persons who are registered as Members of the Company on the 15th day of November, 1915, be and the same hereby is sanctioned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 15th November, to MONDAY, 29th November, both days inclusive.

Dated Hongkong, the 14th day of October, 1915.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator. [1080]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Underigned, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1915, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th to 27th day of October, 1915, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1078]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Underigned, 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, at 12.15 o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1915, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

(1) That the affairs of the Company be voluntarily wound up and that Messrs. LOWE, BISHAM & MATTHEWS be appointed Liquidators.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on MONDAY, 15th November, 1915, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1079]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1733]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[115]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANER,
No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong 2nd February, 1915. [244]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

LARGE and AIRY OFFICES (1st Floor) in best located business part of town, with all modern conveniences. Moderate rent. Immediate possession.

Apply to—"B. M."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1915. [1065]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [1084]

TO LET.

NO. 6, LYCKMOON VILLAS.
Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS,
Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROSECUTOR.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [1063]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
3, Mountain View.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Princess Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.

Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1915. [708]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [89]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanol Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession; and

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY.

HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

55, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT"

21, WONG NEI-CHONG ROAD,

GODOWNS, New Fanny, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [83]

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

[113]

BIRTH.

QUIN—On October 7th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. JAMES QUIN, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ORDISH—UNDERWOOD.—On the 11th September, at St. Mary's Church, Southampton, Capt. OWEN ORDISH, R.E., son of the late Rowland Mason Ordish, to ANNIE NEWELL, daughter of the late WILLIAM UNDERWOOD, of Sydney, New South Wales. [1061]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 15TH, 1915.

THE COLONIAL BUDGET.

AFTER the National Budget with its somewhat formidable list of increases in taxation, it must come as an agreeable surprise to the residents of this Colony to find in the Budget Statement laid before the Legislative Council by His Excellency THE GOVERNOR yesterday afternoon, not a single proposal for an increase of taxation or even a suggestion that such might become necessary in the coming year. The Budget shows that although expenditure has been ruthlessly curtailed in many directions during the current year, the deficit on December 31st is estimated to amount to \$1,047,611, which will reduce the balance of assets over liabilities on that date to \$1,882,832. As His Excellency remarked, the need for strict economy in the coming year is imperative, and the Budget for 1916 was described by His Excellency as one which has been framed with due regard to economy, and as containing no expenditure which cannot be defended from that point of view. Economies have been effected chiefly in Public Works Extraordinary. A saving of nearly half a million dollars was effected on the current year's estimates by postponing many desirable but not indispensable projects, and reducing expenditure on others. The estimates for next year show that it is proposed to spend on Public Works Extraordinary a sum which is nearly a million dollars less than the sum provided this year. Though the revenue next year is estimated

to be slightly in excess of the estimate approved for the current year, there are two large extraordinary items of expenditure included for the first time in the Estimates, which bring about a deficit of \$473,764. It is proposed to meet this deficit out of the surplus balances of the Colony. One of these items is, of course, War Expenditure. For the current year this expenditure, which has been met by special votes, is expected to amount to \$179,200; next year the total estimate is \$210,200, including a sum of \$68,000 for the maintenance of prisoners of war and their families. His Excellency announced in this connection that His Majesty's Government has decided that each Colony should pay for the alien enemies interned by its Government and, also, if it can afford it, for alien enemies taken off ships within its jurisdiction. In addition to these, seventy-six prisoners have been brought to the camp from Tsingtau, and while the question of defraying the cost of maintaining these has not actually been decided, His Excellency has included their maintenance in the vote, feeling sure that the Colony will gladly accept the whole burden of the maintenance of both interned persons and prisoners of war, which, as the GOVERNOR justly remarked, cannot be regarded as a heavy one compared with the expenditure now being incurred by other parts of the Empire. This sum of \$210,200 set down as War Expenditure is, of course, over and above the usual Military Contribution, which is assessed at 20 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony. The second extraordinary item referred to as being partly responsible for the deficit in the Estimate is Expenses of Construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, in respect of which the sum of \$389,198 is required in 1916, the major portion being expenditure on the new Station buildings at Kowloon. It is very satisfactory to see that the earnings of the railway next year are estimated to leave a net balance of \$118,995 over working expenses. As, however, the construction loans amount to £1,350,000 on which interest has to be paid, it is likely to be a long time yet before the line will really cease to be a burden on the estimates. It is gratifying to observe that progress continues to be made with the construction of the grand trunk line from Canton to Hankow, which enables us to look forward with confidence to a time not far distant when the local line will be fulfilling its intended function as a carrier of an increasing volume of freight and passenger traffic between the interior of China and Kowloon.

We cannot do more to-day than briefly indicate the outstanding features of the Budget statement, which will be found in *extenso* on another page. The Colony is to be congratulated upon being able in these difficult times to maintain its revenue, without further taxation, at a figure which is nearly three million dollars above the revenue of the Colony for the year 1913, and the community cannot but agree with His Excellency when he says that considering the abnormal situation created by the war "there is no reason to be dissatisfied." Indeed, we venture to think it would not have greatly surprised the community had the Budget provided for a larger contribution towards the gigantic expenditures of the war than is actually the case.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

New regulations relating to the examination anchorages for the port of Hongkong are published in a *Government Gazette* issued yesterday.

A Siam paper learns that the British steamer *Phraung*, which has been for some time past trading between Hongkong and Bangkok, has been sold by the owners, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, and that she will not continue on the same run.

In a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued yesterday it is notified for general information that transshipment facilities will not be granted in this Colony to any goods shipped by or to enemy firms or their intermediaries in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Japan, or the Dutch East Indies.

It is with melancholy interest that the announcement will be read in London papers received by yesterday's mail that the marriage arranged between Mr. Edmund Sanders, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Miss Olive Burnaby, was to take place quietly on Thursday, September, 23rd inst., at Holy Trinity Church, St. George's, Mr. Sanders died a few days after the wedding was to take place.

Many in Hongkong will remember Captain Owen Ordish, R.E., whose marriage is announced in our columns to-day, as being the engineer who had charge of the construction of the naval dock. It was in Hongkong that he first met his bride, Miss Underwood, who is a sister-in-law of Captain R. H. Rolfe, acting Marine Superintendent of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Captain and Mrs.

SCIENCE AS AID TO HUMANITY.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OPENING.

PROFESSOR SCHUSTER'S SHAFTS AT GERMANY.

Professor Schuster, the president of the British Association, had a wonderful reception when he mounted the platform at the opening meeting of the association's meetings in Manchester.

The first task that fell to the new president was to move a resolution of loyalty to the King, to be sent to his Majesty in a telegram. The resolution closed with this passage:

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty that the association as a whole and every individual member thereof are wholeheartedly anxious to devote all their energies to assisting your Majesty's Government in the task of bringing the war to a victorious conclusion."

A letter from Mr. A. J. Balfour regretting his inability to attend the association's meetings said:

I should have particularly valued an opportunity of taking a share (as past president) in the association's labours, partly because the scene of these in a city with which I was long and closely connected, and partly because I should like to have borne testimony (if that be required) to the patriotic zeal with which the Royal Society, of which you have distinguished president is secretary, have placed all their scientific resources at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of the war."

THE ADDRESS.

The President's address on the common aims of science and humanity dilated upon the motives, purposes, and dissertations of various scientists.

According to Poincaré, he said, the pleasure which the study of science confers consists in its power of uniting the beautiful with the useful. But it would be wrong to adopt this formula as a definition of the object of science, because it applies with equal force to all human studies. I go further and say that the combination of the search for the beautiful with the achievement of the useful is the common interest of science and humanity.

I must guard, said the president, against one criticism. At times, when the struggle for existence keeps masses in permanent bondage, in a society in which a multitude of men and women have to face starvation, it is not futile to speak of aesthetic motives? Should I not have found a surer ground for the claims of science in its daily increasing necessity for the success of our manufactures and commerce?

But I must ask, do we not find in the worship of material success the seed of the pernicious ambition which has maddened a nation and plunged Europe into war? Is this contempt for all idealistic purposes not responsible for the mischievous doctrine that the power to possess confers the right to possess, and that possession is desirable in itself without regard to the use which is made of it?

He insisted, therefore, that we experience a double pleasure if the efforts of the mind contribute to the welfare of the nation. The duty to work, the right to live, and the leisure to think are the three prime necessities of our existence, and when one of them fails we only live in incomplete life.

SCIENCE AND POLITICS.

The power which the revelations of science can exert over a community steeped in the petty conflicts of ordinary life the president illustrated by the following incident:

An American friend who possessed a powerful telescope once night received the visit of an ardent politician. It was the time of a Presidential election. Bryan and Taft being the opposing candidates, and feeling ran high. After looking at clusters of stars and other celestial objects, and having received answers to his various questions, the visitor turned to his friend: "And all these stars I see," he asked, "what space in the heavens do they occupy?"

"About the area of the moon,"

"And you tell me that every one of them is a sun like our own?"

"Yes."

"And that each of them may have a number of planets circulating round it like our sun?"

"Yes."

"And that there may be life on each of these planets?"

"We cannot tell that, but it is quite possible that there may be life on many of them."

And after pondering for some time the politician rose and said: "It does not matter after all whether Taft or Bryan gets in."

"Happy were the times," concluded the President, "when it could be said with truth that the strife of politics counted as nothing before the silent display of the heavens. Mightier issues are at stake to-day; in the struggle which convulses the world all intellectual pursuits are vitally affected and Science gladly gives all the power she wields to the service of the State."

"Sorrowfully she covers her face because that power, accumulated through the peaceful efforts of the sons of all nations, was never meant for death and destruction; gladly she helps, because a war vainly provoked threatens civilisation, and only through victory shall we achieve a peace in which once more Science can hold up her head, proud of her strength to preserve the intellectual freedom which is worth more than material prosperity, to defeat the spirit of evil that destroyed the sense of brotherhood among nations, and to spread the love of truth."

A German aeroplane, adorned with 16 iron crosses, was forced to descend at D'Elchairs recently as the petrol tank had been pierced by bullets. The machine and its two occupants were captured.

"PRETTIEST WOMEN OF PARIS."

AMERICAN JOURNALISTS' BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

Despite the war, despite the threatened visits of German aircraft, despite the all-absorbing work of caring for the wounded, the fair sex of Paris has found the time to voice an indignant protest against the announcement printed in the American newspapers that a certain well-known actress, who is soon to arrive in New York, is the most beautiful woman in Paris.

"Mlle. Jocelyne is a very good-looking young lady, if you please, but from this to being the 'most beautiful woman of the French capital' there is a considerable distance to be traversed, and there are several women in Paris who would have a far greater right to the title, if such a title would be possible to confer," explained a well-known actress, herself a noted beauty.

The request for an answer to the question who is the most beautiful woman in Paris has brought forth as many names as the number of persons approached. They include Mme. Lottier, Mlle. Marthe Urban, Mlle. Irene Bordoni, Mlle. Yvonne Printemps, Princess Baratoff, Mlle. Marthe Chenal, etc.

CONNOISSEUR'S VIEWS.

"The most beautiful woman in Paris is no single individual, she is a legion," declared Baron de Gerando, admittedly the greatest connoisseur of feminine beauty in Paris society. "The expression itself is an anachronism, a reminder, so to say, of the days when the approbation of the Sovereign was necessary to obtaining the title, and the last woman to possess it was the Countess de Castiglione, during the reign of Napoleon III. Paris society is really a conglomeration of several societies, and each of these possesses its most beautiful woman. In the absence of a court, there can be no final judgment in this respect, and the rights of the several claimants can never be satisfactorily settled. If one speaks of sensational beauty, the last instance of such was the presidency of Madame G. during the presidency of Marshal MacMahon and of M. Casimir Perier. All of Paris crowded to the Salon to see her portrait; but even at that, she was never declared to be the 'most beautiful woman in Paris.' As for the present, the task of one who would designate a woman as holding the beauty championship of Paris would be far more difficult than that of Paris of Troy, and he would indeed be a hero who would dare to render a verdict in this respect."

BEAUTY IN WAR-TIME.

"The most beautiful woman in Paris?" queried a well-known portrait painter. "All Paris women are beautiful, for they possess that inexpressible something which puts expressive gracefulness into every one of their features, into every one of their movements. To say 'the most beautiful woman in Paris' is to prove oneself ignorant of Paris and Parisiennes."

"The one that shows the greatest devotion to the cause for which France is fighting at present is the most beautiful woman in Paris, and there is no divergence of opinion on this point," announced the author whose models of the days before the war dealt with the psychological side of feminine beauty. "But if it amuses our Yankee confederates to designate Mlle. Jocelyne as the impersonation of feminine beauty in Paris, why not then, for the opportunity to pay a compliment to all Paris women in the person of one? I know Mlle. Jocelyne, and I am glad that it happens to be her, and not someone else, whom our Transatlantic friends have happened to designate the 'beauty queen of Paris.' I tremble to think where their exuberance might have led them in another case. Not even the question of the most beautiful woman, however, has distracted the attention of the Paris women from the fact that winter is approaching once more, and with it the cold and stormy days when the soldier will need again all the warm things that kept on pouring into the trenches during the last winter months. Like the soldiers, with the soldiers, and for the soldiers, is the motto of the Paris women at present; but wait till the war is over, and the Yankee journalists will hear something on the subject of the 'most beautiful woman in Paris.'"

COFFEE FOR BEER.

WORKERS' CHANGED HABIT.

There are snares and pitfalls for the hospitably inclined stranger who ventures into South Wales, remarks a Home paper.

A little party of four visitors from the Midlands strolled into the bar of a Cardiff hotel. Well, what's it to be, boys? said the energetic one, following the custom of the country.

"Treating isn't allowed," promptly commented the barmaid. She pointed out that they were in one of the special drink areas. "You may treat each other to dry ginners," she explained, "but not to intoxicants." "Not even if I get them to eat a dry biscuit with it?" said one. "Nothing less than a plate of ham and beef!" was the unsympathetic response. Each bought his own drink.

One effect of the new drink drinking habit of Cardiff. More and more people who can no longer enjoy their morning beer now drop in for a coffee and cigar between 11.30 and 12.30 at one of the big cafés in the city.

From noon to 2.30 and from 6 to 9 are the only hours during which the public-houses are allowed to be open, and on Saturdays the limits are reduced to 8 to 8. These regulations apply to the Cardiff, Newport, and Barry areas. The mining villages lie outside the scope of these restrictions and existence there flows on uninterrupted.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT THE T. U. CONGRESS.

Mr. Lloyd George, who attended the Trade Union Congress, on the 9th ult., in response to telegrams, referring to the Government munitions policy and the absence of profit-mongering, received an ovation when he rose to speak. After expressing his gratitude for the opportunity of unfolding his views on the situation the Minister said:—You represent one of the most powerful forces in directing the country's life. With you victory is assured; without you our cause is lost. I come here as the greatest employer of labour in the country and I am also a Trade Unionist. You pledged yourselves yesterday, as the representatives of organised labour, to assist Government in the successful prosecution of the war. I am sure you meant it and I am here to take you, on behalf of the Government, at your word. The Government has established sixteen national arsenals and is constructing eleven more, and to work these we require 80,000 more skilled men and 200,000 more unskilled men and women, but we are not trying to displace skilled men by unskilled workers. The country is not yet doing its best. It is entirely a labour problem and you can assist.

A voice: So can the employers.

Mr. Lloyd George: I am not going to spare the employers. (Cheers.)

IDLE MACHINERY.

Continuing, he said:—There is machinery applicable to the manufacture of war material which is idle night and day; only 15 per cent. of the machinery in the country is working night shifts, turning out cannon, rifles, and material for war. With plenty of labour factories would be occupied continuously. I think that material could be supplied. The problem is not for destroying but for saving the lives of young men. I want you clearly to understand the problem to which we have set our minds in order to equip the armies in the coming months and enable them to hack their way through to victory. German workmen worked quickly and persistently without stint or strife through the autumn, winter, and spring. Then came the terrible avalanche of shot and shell which broke the great Russian armies and drove them back. The German advance in Russia is a victory to German Trade Unions. It was not Hindenburg or Mackensen, but the workman who won. The war resolves itself into a conflict between the mechanics of Austria and Germany and the mechanics of Britain and France, and the sooner we thoroughly understand this the quicker will be the ultimate victory.

I believe the British workman is best if he chooses to put his back into it. If every skilled man is employed there will still be insufficient labour for the task in hand. Government is unable to equip the army unless the Trade Unions help in the direction. They must suspend during the period of the war all restrictions upon the best use of skilled labour by employing unskilled men under skilled supervision for all work in which highly skilled labour is not absolutely indispensable. Secondly, they must suspend all practices preventing men from turning out as much work as their skill and strength permit. Thirdly, there must be no stoppages in essential trades. Profits have been restricted in practically the whole of the trades employed in making munitions under the Munitions Act, these under the Act embracing 95 per cent. of the labour engaged in these industries.

RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT.

He was going to ask an unpleasant question. Had their side of the bargain been kept? It had been maintained honourably in many cases, but far too many had not carried it out. If the Government, when trying to do its best for the gallant fellows in the field, were hampered at every turn by little technical objections, it would be impossible to do the work that the country demanded.

Mentioning an instance of restriction of the output of materials vitally needed, Mr. Lloyd George asked:—"Will anyone defend that?" (Cries of "No.") The Minister concluded that he had no more to say. That was exactly what he had come for.

Several questions were asked and answered.

NATION'S ECONOMY.

HOW STATE EXPENSES MAY BE REDUCED.

Such good progress is being made by the Retrenchment Committee appointed to examine the expenditure of Government Departments to see where economies can be effected that the Committee hopes to issue its report shortly after Parliamentary recesses. The Committee is working three days a week.

Administrative economies are being rigidly enforced in all departments, but no important cessation of the activities of departments can be looked for until after the committee's report has been considered.

In April Mr. Lloyd George said that a reduction of 1,700 in the temporary staff working on land valuation would be made. Already a number of men have received notice. This is a natural outcome of the approaching completion of the work of valuation.

At the beginning of the war the Department was staffed by 600 established Civil Servants and 4,100 temporary men on a monthly engagement. Of these 1,000 had enlisted, and when the 1,700 who will leave during this year have gone the disposable staff would be reduced to 1,400. In January 1914, when their salaries amounted to £412,941.

WAR BANKRUPTCIES.

DECREASE IN NUMBER, INCREASE IN LOSSES.

The report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, which was issued in London on August 30th states that the war caused a diminution in the number of failures during 1914. He says:—

The number of failures during the year both under bankruptcies and under deeds of arrangement shows a very great falling off; in fact the number of receiving orders is the smallest since the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, came into operation, and the number of deeds is the smallest since the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, which for the first time required such deeds to be registered, came into force.

In the case of failures under the Bankruptcy Act the decrease in number appears to be entirely attributable to the war. During the first seven months of the year receiving orders were made in 3,007 cases. During the last five months of the year, however, only 800 receiving orders were made. The check on the number of bankruptcy proceedings attributable to the war was caused primarily by the protective provisions of the Act and Proclamations in regard to postponement of payments and the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act. But it also seems probable that creditors, in the circumstances created by the war, have voluntarily refrained from pursuing their remedies in bankruptcy in many cases where they would otherwise have done so. In this connection it may be mentioned that while the number of debtors' petitions shows a decrease of 14 per cent. as compared with the number filed in the preceding year, the numbers of bankruptcy notices and creditors' petitions have decreased by 28 per cent. and 23 per cent., respectively.

CREDITORS' LOSSES.

While the number of failures has decreased the liabilities and assets show substantial increases, and the total estimated loss to creditors under both forms of administration is nearly two millions of pounds in excess of the loss estimated in the preceding year.

The liabilities exceeded a million pounds in the case of merchants, £1,062,019, and directors and promoters of public companies, £1,050,599, the increase in the former, as compared with the corresponding figures under the same trade heading for 1913, being £1,520,711. There were two failures of bankers, with aggregate liabilities of £791,000 (one of the cases accounting for more than £300,000), as against one such failure in 1913, with liabilities of £15,100. The chief decreases occurred among engineers and founders, £164,984; builders, £150,437; and silk manufacturers and merchants, £159,467.

The total number of failures of women in 1914 was 251, as compared with 355 in 1913—a decrease of 29 per cent.—as compared with a decrease of 20 per cent. on the total failures of both sexes. Eleven per cent. of the women debtors had no occupation, as compared with 9 per cent. in the preceding year. The trades in which the greatest number of failures among women occurred were:—Drapers and haberdashers, 24; milliners and dressmakers, 22; grocers, 18; and lodging-house keepers.

The failures with unsecured liabilities of £220,000 and upwards were ten more in 1914 than in 1913, and the increase in liabilities was £1,485,600.

LARGEST FAILURE OF THE YEAR.

The ordinary trade failures include the largest bankruptcy of the year, that of a well-known bank in the West of England, in which the liabilities were estimated at £601,988 and assets £319,076, which may possibly realise £250,000. The bank, which was established in the eighteenth century, is stated to have been insolvent for over 50 years and was unable to survive the run on it caused by the outbreak of the war.

Another exceptionally large failure, in which the liabilities are estimated at £432,000 (included among the failures due to financial and speculative enterprises), is that of a debtor who had been extensively engaged in company promoting. He had also speculated largely and incurred considerable losses in American railway shares and Canadian railway stock. The failure was partly due to personal extravagance, the debtor's household and personal expenditure having, since 1910, amounted to £75,196. He had also lost over £72,000 in connection with a residence, on which he had spent £62,000 on improvements and furniture and a further loss, amounting to about £24,000, was incurred on a collection of pictures which he purchased for the house at a cost of nearly £113,000.

Among the failures due to personal extravagance, etc., is one in which the debtor, during a period of five or six years, dissipated two fortunes, which he had inherited, of £80,000 each. He subsequently incurred heavy liabilities in respect of which he charged properties to which he claimed to be entitled, and at the date of the receiving order was indebted to unsecured creditors to the extent of about £45,000.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Thursday, 21st Oct.—9 P.M.—An Open-Air Concert and Fête in the Public Gardens.

Wednesday, 27th Oct.—Noon—Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 30th Oct.—2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League Bazaar.

Wednesday, 3rd Nov.—2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

Monday, 22nd Nov.—Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

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CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

CHAOCHOWFU, British str., 1,195, Wolf, 12th October—Swatow 11th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.

DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 899, S. Saito, 13th October—Swatow 17th October, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., 695, Y. Goto, 9th October—Wakamatsu 4th October, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

EASTERN, British str., 3,586, F. Carter, 13th October—Melbourne 6th September, General—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

FOOTLE, Chinese str., 550, Miyazaki, 10th October—Bangkok 1st October, Rice and General—Chinese.

FUKUJI MARU, Japanese str., 3,178, N. 10th October—Wakamatsu 3rd October, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FUKUJI MARU, Japanese str., 3,097, H. Chiesaki, 10th October—Moji 4th October, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HAIMUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 13th October—Swatow 12th October, General—Douglas Laiprak & Co.

HONGWAN L., British str., 2,060, G. King, 13th October—Singapore 7th October, General—Chinese.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. F. Richard, 11th October—Shanghai 5th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MAURANG, British str., 1,643, G. H. Alcock, 11th October—Sandakan 6th October, Wood and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ONBANG, British str., 1,737, 13th October—Stages 4th October, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PERSEA, British str., 2,744, J. Hill, 8th October—San Francisco 15th September, General—P. M. Co.

SADO MARU, Japanese str., 3,600, K. Asakawa, 11th October—Shanghai 8th October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,716, A. Westerlund, 9th October—Shanghai 8th October, General—Chinese.

TENMEI MARU, Japanese str., 3,224, Tamura, 12th October—Moji 6th October, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TIJONANG, Dutch str., 2,953, E. H. Kroes, 5th October—Balik Papan 27th September, General and Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TONGHONG, British str., 1,313, F. J. Prynn, 6th October—Saigon 2nd October, General—Order.

UNKEI MARU, Japanese str., 1,988, G. Kamasaki, 10th October—Wakamatsu September 29th, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,772, Yamazaki, 11th October—Wakamatsu 5th October, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WUHU, British str., 1,250, E. P. Partridge, 9th October—Wuhu 4th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

YEDDO, British str., 2,781, J. M. Brustroino, 12th October—Singapore 6th October, General—Order.

YUENSHANG, British str., 1,128, W. M. Meney, 12th October—Manila 9th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr A. Adler Mr & Mrs F. G. Jones

Mr Geo. E. Anderson Miss C. Kennedy

Mr & Mrs F. K. d. Mr & Mrs S. B. Knox

Mr & Mrs F. K. d. Mr & Mrs J. Knowles

Mr & Mrs F. K. d. Mr & Mrs J. Knowles

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Mr & Mrs F. K. d. Mr & Mrs J. Knowles

Mr & Mrs F. K. d. Mr

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	T. SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	About 20th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and Bombay via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	10 A.M. 22nd Oct.	See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI	Capt. A. M. King	About 23rd Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and Bombay via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 5th Nov.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL	REMARKS
NEWCHWANG	"CHIHUI"	On 15th Oct. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 17th Oct. 4 P.M.	
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIKONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 19th Oct. 4 P.M.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 19th Oct. 4 P.M.	
SEANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 21st Oct. Noon.	
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Oct. 4 P.M.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 23rd Oct. Noon.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO THE RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SEANUI".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "LIANGCHOW", "LUCHOW", "YINGCHOW" and "SINKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1915.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 22nd Oct., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "DUNERA", 5389 tons, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 25th October.

WESTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA", 5257 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 16th October.
S.S. "MUTTRA", 4644 tons, Capt. Hilpatrik will be despatched as above on 20th October.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	On 19th Oct., 11 A.M.	On 2nd Nov., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	On 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.	On 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	On 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.	On 14th Dec., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.	On 14th Dec., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement-Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
DAIREN MARU	8,000—15 knots	MON., 1st Nov.
* PERSIA	9,000—17 knots	WED'DAY, 3rd Nov.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 9th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 30th Nov.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 28th Dec.

* Via MANILA, omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

First Class to LONDON	£71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, LOS ANGELES,
SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND
VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDLEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement-Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Wed'day, 10th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	STEAMER	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	ATLANTIQUE	On 19th Oct., at 5 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)		
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS	HOMEWARD PAUL LECAT	On 17th Oct., at 5 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915—
TO KOBE \$135. TO YOKOHAMA \$150.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and YOKKAICHI

Steamer Captain Leaving
"HAWAI MARU" ... SATURDAY, 30th Oct., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,
PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving

FOR TAMSUI AND KRELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"DAIUN MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th Oct., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ... WED'DAY, 17th Oct., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"KEIJO MARU" ... MONDAY, 18th Oct., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Lines have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI
MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG			
Sept. 26	NORE	about Oct. 3	about Oct. 7	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 6	Nov. 19
Oct. 9	MALTA	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KHYBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Oct. 23	NOVARA	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
Nov. 8	NELLORE	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
Nov. 20	SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
Dec. 6	NANKEIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Dec. 20	MALTA	Dec. 27	Jan. 1	NORE	Jan. 29	Feb. 5
Jan. 1 1916	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	MALOJA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon "A"	£74.	£111	£102.
2nd Saloon "B"	£58.	£73	£72.
2nd Saloon "A"	£52.	£68.	£67.
2nd Saloon "B"	£46.	£64.	£63.
1st Saloon "A"	£70.	£105.	£96.
2nd Saloon "A"	£50.	£75.	£69.
2nd Saloon "B"	£46.	£69.	£68.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS

STEAMERS	Leave Y.H.A.M.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H.KONG.	Leave S'FORM.	Leave MARSEILLES, if calling	Leave LONDON
NORE	about	about	about Oct. 7	about Oct. 14	about Nov. 9	about Nov. 19
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 18	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 27	Feb. 3
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £88 Single £137 Return £263 Single £263 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £84 Single £134 Return £263 Single £263 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	Displacement	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KITANO MARU	16,000	16,000	THURSDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	21,000	THURSDAY, 4th Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU	12,500	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.
	AIVA MARU	12,500	12,500	TUESDAY, 2nd Nov., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,000	9,000	SATURDAY, 16th Oct., at Noon.
	HITACHI MARU	13,500	13,500	TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	CEYLON MARU	12,500	12,500	MONDAY, 18th Oct., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	BAMBAY MARU	8,000	8,000	MONDAY, 25th Oct., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU	8,000	8,000	TUESDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.
	KATORU MARU	21,000	21,000	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	13,500	13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU	12,500	12,500	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., at Noon.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To	1st	Single	Yen	To	1st	Single	Yen
London	1st	Single	600.	Marseilles	1st	Single	350.
"	2nd	Single	400.	"	2nd	Single	250.
"	2nd	Single	400.	"	2nd	Single	250.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	1st	Single	£80.10				
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Montreal	1st	Single	£37.10				
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.				To Melbourne, 1st Return £73.10			
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.				To Kobe, 1st Return \$135			
" 2nd " \$80.				" 2nd " \$83.			

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c. apply to—

T. KUTOMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 392 and 1941.

